

Child Labor Has Its Effect on the Entire Industrial System

By JEANNETTE RANKIN, Congresswoman from Montana

Although, according to popular conception, child labor is a matter that primarily concerns the child, its evils do not stop with their effect on the child. They have a much wider significance, affecting industrialism and society in general in such a way as to cause genuine concern among all who are familiar with conditions resulting from child labor.

The relation of child labor to demoralized wage standards is readily understood. Children can be secured in industrial enterprises for almost nothing. In some of the mills and factories of our country little tots have worked ten and twelve hours a day at as little as three cents and five cents an hour. They are so young that they have never known better conditions, and are satisfied to work long hours with a mere pittance for pay.

This means that child labor underbids adult labor, and not only brings down the wage standard for adults but usurps the positions that would otherwise be open to adults at fair wages, and it is thereby responsible for much of the enforced idleness among adults that abounds in this country under normal conditions.

It means, too, that there will be developed an ever-increasing class of inferior, unskilled labor fit only to do such work as machines could do. For the child who goes to work at an early age can do only the simplest kind of work. It may be tedious work, and it may be heavy work, but it is work that requires little or no thought, and the monotony of it tends to deaden the spontaneity and interest of the child.



Gains Made by Organized Labor

By PROF. ALBERT S. BOLLES
Lecturer on Commercial Law and Banking at Haverford College

The labor unionist has two war fronts: one looks toward the non-unionist, the other toward the employer. In this double contest by the unionist the first fact to be noted is that he is constantly gaining ground.

One gain is that many, perhaps most, employers of labor who profess not to recognize any distinction between unionist and nonunionist are constantly yielding to unionist demands. Unionists know what they want, are persistent, and are steadily extending their sway over a larger number of employers and employees. Rarely does one ever hear of the de-unionizing of a shop; far more often of unionizing one. Many of us are familiar with the efforts of the anthracite coal miners to secure the recognition of their union by their employers. In the more recent wage agreements they have partly succeeded; and will probably obtain full recognition at no distant day. When this is accomplished, the nonunionist will be shut out of employment. Then he must either join the union or seek, if possible, other employment or starve.

The second gain is this: Organized labor has been aided through the sympathy and opinion of the general public that such action was needful as a buffer to the power of organized capital. It is true that labor sympathizers generally do not understand the real aims of unionist leaders. Is the paramount object of organization to create a method of presenting the wishes and demands of all employees of an employer to him collectively, instead of an individual presentation of them? The paramount object presents a much sterner face. It is to make the demand and insist on its literal execution that only those belonging to the organization shall be employed. What, then, becomes of those who are dropped? They must join the union, or go elsewhere, or starve. And then, when their employer is limited in his selection to unionists, they can make far more effective demands for higher wages, shorter hours, and the employment and retention of less efficient men.

Again, while supporting organized labor, the public has never considered the power of such an organization, should it finally include the larger number of workingmen. At present unorganized labor, notwithstanding its lack of unity, interposes a check to many of the designs and practices of organized labor.

What Universal Training Means

By PORTER EMERSON BROWNE

Among the sincere opponents of universal military training and service there seem to be three objections.

The first is that a large army is not necessary to our national existence.

And yet how are we to defend ourselves against large armies by any other means except a large army? We have tried diplomacy. We have tried patience. We have tried forbearance. We have tried the precepts of humanity and the teachings of Christianity. We have tried turning the other cheek until long ago our supply of cheeks was exhausted. And all these means have failed. So how else can we defend ourselves except by armies? And since we must have armies, how can they protect us unless they be equal or superior in size, equipment and efficiency to those that may be, or will be, sent against us? You wouldn't ask one man to defend us against ten? Then why ask one million to defend us against ten million?

The second objection is that universal military training is undemocratic. And yet, when one considers carefully, what could be more democratic? Is it democratic to ask one man to give up his position, his friends and his family and go out and risk his life in defense of other men who are unwilling to perform similar sacrifices? Have I any right to ask you to do what I myself am too cowardly, too selfish or too lazy to do? Hardly! What is true democracy except that each individual stand ready and willing to do his part for the common good of the common country? Each man as good as the next, each man bearing his burdens, sharing his joys and his sorrows with the next?

The third objection is that universal military training will tend to make us militaristic.

There is no fear of militarism in such a plan. Militarism comes of caste rule. We have no caste in America. Militarism comes of the few living masters and the many slaves. We have neither masters nor slaves in America.

GARDNER APPOINTS DEFENSE COUNCIL

TO HAVE SUPREME AUTHORITY IN DEALING WITH ALL WAR QUESTIONS.

OUTGROWTH OF AN OLD IDEA

Will Assist Federal Government and Prevent Speculation in Necessaries of Life—To Conserve State's Resources.

Jefferson City, Mo.

Governor Gardner has announced the names of the men he has appointed members of the Missouri Council of Defense. He made a personal contribution of \$1,000 to help defray the expenses of the commission.

The men who will constitute the council are: Dean F. B. Mumford, Missouri School of Agriculture, chairman, Columbia; J. Thornton Cook, Mayor George H. Edwards, Walter S. Dickey, Col. W. T. Kemper, Kansas City; William H. Lee, George W. Brown, M. L. Wilkinson, Dr. W. C. Bittling, Mayor H. W. Kiel, B. F. Bush and Archbishop Glennon, St. Louis; Mayor Elliott Marshall, St. Joseph; Mayor Hugh McIndoe, Joplin; Robert Withers, Liberty; Cecil M. Thomas, Jefferson City; E. E. E. McJannet, Springfield; Lee Shelton, Kennett; St. J. Roy, Hannibal; Gen. Frank W. McAllister, Paris; John H. Galenor, Sikeston.

The governor issued a formal statement outlining the purpose and powers of the commission, in which he said, "This committee will be the supreme authority of the commonwealth in relation to the state's duties to the nation during the entire course of the war."

The scope of the work to be accomplished, he stated as follows:

"The idea of a state council of defense is an outgrowth of the old state council of safety during the Revolutionary War. The duties of such a council, among other things, are:

"To mobilize and conserve all the resources of the state
"To co-operate with the war and navy departments, the secretary of agriculture, and the federal trade commission,
"To assist in a movement to prevent uneconomic speculation in the necessities of life, and
"To take the lead in all movements for assisting the farmer, also in exploiting the advantages of municipal and community gardening. Must co-operate with the College of Agriculture, state board of agriculture and the superintendent of schools."

Good Roads Meet.

Two hundred and fifty advocates of good roads attended a meeting for to boom good roads for this district, which comprises 18 counties. The meeting was one of a series to be held under the auspices of the state highway commission. Commissioners E. L. Sanford of Springfield, George E. McAnich of St. Joseph, C. O. Rains of Canton and A. C. McKibbin of Clayton were in charge of the meeting.

J. C. Wonders of Omaha, federal engineer of public roads, explained how the government expects to spend \$2,500,000 in this state in the next five years promoting better highways.

State Plant Short of Supplies.

Missouri farmers may expect to pay a high price for binding twine this year. The penitentiary here will be able to supply only a small fraction of what the farmers will need. Warden Painter of the penitentiary stated that he did not believe the prison shop would be able to turn out more than 9,000 pounds of twine this season.

Sisal, the fabric from which the binder twine is made, should have been purchased last summer when it could have been obtained at a low price. Now it costs 18 cents or more per pound.

The supply is supposed to be controlled by a trust which the government is now seeking to prosecute. Most of the supply comes from Mexico. The warden says it would be impossible to purchase the raw material at the present price and compete with outside manufacturers who got their material at 4 cents.

The prison plant was established under the administration of Governor Dockery, in the hope that its output, supplied to farmers at the cost of production would forever prevent them from being overcharged by the large outside producers. The system has worked well, until the last administration, which permitted the stocks of raw materials to run down to almost nothing.

Asked to Provide Seeds.

Governor Gardner has received several letters asking that steps be taken at the farm conference to provide ways for supplying farmers with free seed. One of the serious drawbacks to increasing food supplies in Missouri is the unusually high price of potatoes, beans, grains and garden seeds. Persons of limited means have not been able to get the quantities required, and they are asking that some measures be adopted looking to the financing of ways to supply seeds.

Farm Conference Session.

The food conservation conference which met at the capital was near the verge of disruption when Chairman P. P. Lewis took steps to prevent the adoption of a resolution demanding national prohibition as a war measure.

The fight arose when W. H. Stubbins, a banker from Cape Girardeau, declared he would present the resolution to the full conference after it had been defeated in the resolutions committee.

After an hour of wrangling a substitute "dry" resolution offered by Whitaker, was adopted with only two dissenting votes. It expressed sympathy with the movement to check the use of corn and other foodstuffs in the manufacture of alcohol during the war period.

The calculations of the dry leaders were upset when F. D. Mumford, dean of the College of Agriculture at Missouri University, led the fight in the resolutions committee against the prohibition resolution. Mumford was the chairman of the resolutions committee and the "dry" delegates thought he was one of them. He made three speeches against the resolution on the ground that it was inexpedient.

A. L. McCawley, protégé of Cornelius Roach, led the fight on the dry resolution on the floor of the conference.

Aside from the fight on this question the conference went off like a well-oiled machine.

A resolution favoring the selective draft for recruiting was adopted without opposition.

Another resolution favored granting to Secretary Houston the power he has asked of congress which would permit him to control the price and supply of foodstuffs.

More than 350 delegates from every section of the state were present.

The governor opened the meeting with statement of its purpose and requested the co-operation of all classes of Missourians to secure increases in the production of agricultural output and the conservation of food.

P. P. Lewis, president of the State Board of Agriculture, was elected as chairman, and Jewell Mayes, secretary of the board, was elected secretary of the meeting.

Lyman Donlin, secretary of State Federation of Commercial Clubs, prepared the resolutions and worked out the arrangements of the organization.

Names Successor to Fricke.

Governor Gardner announced the appointment of Dr. H. L. Barnhouse of Ironton, state food and drug inspector to succeed F. H. Fricke and H. Dickbrader of Washington, state hotel inspector to succeed Inspector Dillard.

The governor at one time considered the appointment of Dickbrader as warden of the state prison. He was an "original" Gardner man.

Sanatorium Board.

Governor Gardner has appointed four members of the board of managers of the State Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis at Mount Vernon, each to serve for a term expiring April 12, 1921. They are Loren Seneker of Mount Vernon, Dr. A. P. Collier of Mountain Grove, Dr. C. T. Dusenbury of Monett and S. H. Miner of Aurora.

Ask for Mandamus.

George L. Edwards, attorney for the St. Louis Bank of Commerce, which has a judgment of \$700,000 against Henry Clay Pierce, oil magnate and millionaire, applied to the supreme court for a writ of mandamus against Nat Goldstein, circuit clerk of St. Louis to compel him to issue an execution upon judgment as requested by the bank.

The trouble is over an alleged transaction concerning the bank and the Tennessee Construction Company.

Inquiry Into Lobby.

An investigation of lobby activity in Jefferson City on behalf of the St. Louis police salary increase bill and the discovery that a slush fund was being raised by the police to be paid to persons yet unknown has been undertaken by the Cole county grand jury which is now in session. Judge Slate told an inquirer that he should wait and see the results.

Officers Take Tests.

Officers of the Fourth Missouri regiment are at the capital undergoing examinations to ascertain their qualifications for the positions to which they were elected by their companies. The examinations are being conducted by Maj. James J. Reiger of the Fourth United States Infantry, Maj. Wesley Halliburton of the Second U. S. Infantry and Maj. A. Linxweiler of Adj. Gen. Donnelly's staff.

May Organize New Regiment.

Owing to the disinclination of the war department to allow the formation of additional state troops, the authorities in this state may forego the public demand for the organization of another regiment, but it is considered hardly likely.

Bank Offers Money.

The governor's office has made public a copy of an advertisement posted by the Hammett Banking Company of Huntsville, in response to the governor's appeal for agricultural co-operation, in which the bank offers to loan money to any farmer without security for the purpose of buying seed for this year's crop.

A letter from the president of the institution says the bank will probably lose a little money on such loans but is willing to make the sacrifice for increased crop production.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SEILLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MAY 6

JESUS THE SERVANT OF ALL.

LESSON TEXT—John 13:1-16.
GOLDEN TEXT—And whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all.—Mk. 10:44.

This lesson is really a continuation of the latter part of the lesson of last week, for the glory of Jesus is his unselfishness whereby he wrought out redemption for mankind.

I. Selfishness Amid Holy Surroundings (vv. 1-11). The world does not appreciate Jesus. It never has. "His own," the Jews, did not appreciate him. We are considering him today as he was about to depart from the world that had despised and rejected him to one that appreciated him (Heb. 1:4). The development, Verse 2 tells of the Satanic suggestion that came to the heart of Judas. In it was personal desire, and, connected with it, human conspiracy. The coming to this upper room has been pointed out by a man bearing a pitcher (Mk. 14:12-14), the pitcher being suggestive of the Holy Spirit which was about to come in the place of the visible Christ, and it is in the midst of such sacred surroundings as this that Satan enters the hearts of students. This is a suggestion as to the power of environment. Environment is an aid, but it does not produce effective safety. No moment is too holy for Satanic suggestion. Jesus knew that the hour was come when he was to depart out of the world. "Having loved his own, he loved them to the end." Even though the Father had given all things into his hands, still it was necessary for him to teach the disciples once more, and finally, the lesson of humility. He knew and remembered the strife among the disciples (Luke 22:24-28). Doctor Bonard's famous dream, analyzing zeal as being made up of ambition, pride and elements other than the love of God is worthy of consideration in this connection. We need to realize the danger of selfishness even in our service for God. Have we examined our motives? If the consequences of our superiority, either of rank or ability, tempts us to shirk the lowliest of services, it is time for God's children to recall this scene, and remember that "the servant is not greater than his Lord." Peter's strong protest (v. 8) brings out the fact that the washing by Christ of the disciples' feet was deeper than merely the outward application of water (See Rom. 8:9).

II. Service, the Evidence of Divine Humility (vv. 12-15). (1) This service was tender. Jesus had all things (v. 3), yet he became the servant of all. (2) It was for all. All needed a washing. All the disciples needed to learn, and all servants must learn, to obey. (3) It signified sanctification. We are saved once for all, but we are constantly being stained by our contact with sin in the world; hence the need of renewed cleansing. New light reveals new need of cleansing. (4) It signified deity. Jesus read the thoughts of his disciples. He became their servant that in years to come they might know the meaning of service. He became their example, and in years to come they remembered his knowledge and service. (5) It was for "his own." The disciples did not know what it was he had done to them. Little do we understand oftentimes what it is the Lord has done to us. Jesus set them an example whereby he would remove the dirt of crime, self-seeking and every manifestation of selfishness from their sin-stained souls. We may call Jesus Lord and Master, and it is well that we do so, for Master and Lord he is indeed, but if we call him so, let us not do aught than make him in our lives what we call him with our lips. The idea here emphasized has given rise to much religious literature. "The Imitation of Christ" by Thomas à Kempis, is the most popular book in the world next to the Bible.

"Verily, verily, I say unto you" (v. 16). This introduction shows how important Christ considered his teaching at this point. "The servant is not greater than his Lord" (See Matt. 10:24; Luke 6:40; 22:27). If the Lord bent to this lowly service, certainly they, the servants, should not think it beneath them to do likewise, nor should the one that is sent (an apostle) consider himself greater than he that sent him. John, who wrote this epistle, was one of the apostles guilty of an unholy strife for power and position, and desirous of bringing fire down upon those who did not acknowledge and follow Jesus, but he became a marvel of love and tenderness.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.
St. Louis.—Hay—Timothy—Choice, \$24@24.50; No. 1, \$21@23; No. 2, \$20@21. Clover—Mixed, choice, \$21.50@22. Prairie hay—Choice, \$25; No. 1, \$24. Alfalfa hay—Choice, \$30; No. 1, \$28@29; No. 2, \$23@25. Wheat straw, \$8.50@9.
Eggs—New cases included, 30c; good secondhand cases, 29c; cases returned, 29c.
Potatoes.—Western, \$2.90@2.98; northern, \$2.83@2.93; new Florida, \$3@3.50 per hamper.

BIG RUSH NOW ON

For Western Canada and the 160-Acre Homesteads.

"In a war like this, they also serve and serve effectively who till the fields and gardens."

"It cannot be repeated too often that the world needs every ounce of food it can produce this year, and that the growers of that food are sure of good prices. When men now of middle age were casting their first ballot, 'dollar wheat' was the farmer's ideal of prosperity. Today, we have two-dollar wheat, with other grains and meats and vegetables in proportion; and indications that any shift from these prices is as likely to be up as down. 'Every acre must work. The farmer who increases his crops is performing a national service, as well as assuring prosperity for himself. There cannot be too much, and unless a united and consistent effort is made, there will not be enough.'—Chicago Journal.

Now that the United States has joined with the Allies, the sentiment of the past has merged into the personal interest of the present. The duty of the loyal and patriotic citizen is to bend every effort to bring the great World's War to a satisfactory conclusion, to assist in all ways the forces that have been fighting at tremendous odds the giant power of autocracy. Victory is now assured; the union of the great fighting force of the United States navy, its military, its financial co-operation, its full and complete sympathy, will eventually bring about a peace that will be solid and lasting. Canada, just across the border line, that has no mark of fortification, no signs of defense, welcomes the assistance that the United States is rendering, welcomes this new partner into the arena that is battling for a disruption of the forces that breed and beget tyranny and oppression, and fighting for a democratic and free world. What a sight it will be to see the American and the Canadian, with the Stars and Stripes and the Maple Leaf of Canada emblazoned in one fold and entwined in their effort to rid the world of an incubus that has disregarded all laws—human and divine.

There is a necessity for the greatest effort ever was made, not only on the battle fields of Europe, not only on the mined and submarine seas, but in carrying out on the peaceful fields of agriculture, the plans so urgently requested by those at the head of the departments of resources. The recent reports by the Government show a great falling off in the amount of grain that may be expected from the crop as of recent date, being only a little over 60 per cent, 16 per cent less than the average. Every patriotic American will bend all his effort towards increasing this. He may not shoulder a musket, but he can handle a hoe, he can drive a team and manage a plow. He will be doing yeoman service in this way, and assist in a wonderful manner the man who is fighting in the trenches. If he does not now own a piece of land, by all means get one—rent it, buy it—get it. There is lot of vacant land that will give ample return for his labor.

The desire to possess a home, to improve it and to prosper, is natural to every American, and today unprecedented offers are being made to secure the residence of the home hunter. The war condition is draining the continent of its foodstuffs and economists are endeavoring to meet the rapid depletion of the nation's stores of grain and other farm products. Western Canada has proven her claim to being the natural producer of economically grown foodstuffs and is endeavoring to overcome a world's shortage in necessities by offering her lands, practically free, to anyone who will take them and produce. Labor is scarce in Canada, and is now being bonused. Good wages are offered and the time a farm hand is drawing pay in 1917, is considered by the Canadian Government, the same as residence duties on one of the free 160-acre farms, that this Government is giving away, in order to settle the fertile prairies and bring about within a few years a half billion annual crop of wheat.

The most conclusive evidence is available to any inquirer, that Western Canada farm lands will produce more wheat of a better quality and at a lower cost of production per acre than has heretofore been known in grain-growing countries. It is no idle statement to say that yields of fifty bushels to the acre of wheat are grown in Canada; the statement is made in all seriousness and is backed up by the letters and affidavits of reliable farmers in Western Canada. These farmers are enjoying the same home comforts that their neighbors to the south participate; they have the same good houses, the same good horses and cattle, the same good roads and communication, as well as the same good social conditions, and, best of all, they own their land and what they earn they own for themselves, being a foundation for greater wealth and independence.—Advertisement.

Favors are seldom satisfactory. The best way is not to need them.

IMITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY but like counterfeit money the imitation has not the worth of the original. Insist on "La Creole" Hair Dressing—it's the original. Darkens your hair in the natural way, but contains no dye. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

An officeholder soon forgets that he was once an office seeker.